Bneinces Notices.

KNOX is the most studious man to please that whow of, and this year he has succeeded to a charm with a new hat, which seems to be the rage in every part of the ty, whether you are at the opera or in the street. They imhis new hat, which seems to be the rage in every par-city, whether you are at the opens or in the street. The proves men's sphearance wounderfully. We nederstan that Knox is making creat preparation for the ladies in line, and he will soon have open for their inspection, the lot that has yet been opened in the city. Recilies Knox's steres are at No. 503 Brondway, and No. 120 Fu.

FALL STYLES OF HATS .- At No. 11 Park-row

WEST END FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP EM-FORIUM.—Fall Styles of Gentlements, Youths' and Chi-dred's Hars and Cars. The especial attention of ladies is called to our large amortiment of Childred's Hars and Cars, beautiful FURS, &c. J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canalest.

LEARY & Co.'s QUARTERLY For September, 1854-This Day will issue (now and original) styles for GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS.
Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, Brandway.

HAT ATTRACTION.—RAPFERTY & LEASK are selling the Fall styles of DAGUERREAN HAT at their usually low prices. They cannot be surpassed for beauty, singular and curability in this market. No. 57 Chatham and Corner Chatham and Pearles.

STO BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS-CARPETS AT COST-PUR-

No. 579 BROADWAY, corner White et.

G R E A T B A R G A I N S.

CARPING 25 per cent less than Spring Prices.

Elegant Velvet and Tapeatry Carpeting from the recent large
Auction sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.

New styles Velvet, 16) to 14] per yard.

New styles Tapeatry, 8/ to 16/ per yard.

New styles Brussels, 5/ to 19/ per yard.

New styles Splys, 8/ to 10/ per yard.

New styles apperime Ingrain, 5/ to 7/ per yard.

Ingrain, 2/ to 4/ per yard.

Also alarge stock of new patterns Ont Chorns, and all other
goods pertaining to the trade equally low.

SHIM & LOUNDERREY, No. 456 Broadway,
bear Grand at, cheap side.

GOODS FROM AUCTION.—DINING and TEA SETS, MANTLE VASES, &c. &c. &c. GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES and WIRE OLASSES; for sale at prices to out the time. DAVIS COLLANDER, No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-E. IRON BEDSTEADS and FURNITURE of every voriety manufactured and for sale at No. 9 Canal-st, by the Hobekee Iron Works and Foundry. Plain and ornamental Sedsteads from % to \$80. Hat Reaks, Chairs, &c. Also, iron
Railing and all kinds of Iron work for buildings.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES.-The Puberiber continues to manufacture and sell his Chambion
Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, at the old established deport
where the largest and most varied amountment of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank Vanit Doors, changeable Powder Priof
Bank and Safe Locks in the world are on hand and for sale by
Silas C. Herring,
Green Block, corners of Water, Pine and Depoystor-siz.

Hair Cutter, is to be found at No. 6 Warrenest, three doors from Broadway. He is the only artist in New-York who of the frond y understand Cutting the Hair to suit the formation of the head. Call and try bls skill.

FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y. TO OUR LADY PATRONS-RICH FURS .- En-TO OUR LADY PATRONS—RICH PURE. couraged by past patronage in this department of Ladies' Costuming, we have manufactured (on our own premises) from prime skins, for this season's Retail Sales, a large assortment of Ladies' Darkss Furs, comprising all the desirable patierns and qualities known to the Trade, and will exhibit and offer them for sale on Tuesnay, Oct 19. Relying upon the intrinsic merit of the articles offered, tenders further commendation fulgrams and unnecessary.

LEANY & CO. Hatters,
Astor House, Broadway.

To LET-The Store now occupied by us, situ ated at No. 12 Vesey et and communicating through to No. Barclay at , 25 by 202 feet deep, fitted up for a large jobbing business; also the second story loft of sums store. Possession can be given immediately. If not rented entire within a short time it will be turned into two stores, one on each street. The losse has five years to run from the first of May next. MOULTON & PLIMPTON.

No. 12 Vesey and 6 Enrolsy at , directly in rear of Aster House INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTERS, for use in cold or wet weather. Also, Ladies' Lined Gloves and Black-ing Gloves and Blits, a certain care for rough or chapped hands. For sale at all Rubber stores, and to the trade only at No. 36 John-et. nu stairs

BROKEN BANKS .- The Eighth-avenue, Union, Knickerbocker and Drovers' Bank of this city, and the Bank of Carthage, Jefferson County, N. Y., will be taken for Charavos at prices lower then any other store dare sell, as WM H. Dr. Gason & Sow's, Oak Hall, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton st., extending through to Nos. 47 and 49 Gold st. N.

PIANOS LOW FOR CASH!-With a view to certem changes in business, the subscribers will sell a few fine modern built Plane Fortes, with several valuable improments, quite low for ready cash. New Planos on hire also, to genteel families. J. F. Warner & Co., No. 411 Broadway. Ladies, if you wish handsome Gaiter Boors, from 12/ to 20/. SLIFFERS, THE and Tollet SLIFFERS from 6/ to 10/ per pair, Boys' Muses' and Children's Boors and Shors and Shors and Shors of all the various syles patronize.

J. B. Miller & Co., No. 134 Canal st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—HORACE WATERS liamon and Music Dealers, is selling at his Great Music Establishment, No. 353 Broadway, the largest and finest assortment of celebrated Planos and Melodeons in the United States wifer sprices than can be had elsewhere. Among them are Planos of T. Gilbert & Co's make, with or without the beautiful & diam and Planos of Horace Waters's greatly improved miss Beautiful Planos, which have been rented but for a short time will be sold at great bargains—each instrument warranted To euit some purchasers, monthly payments will be taken. Cash paid for second-hand Planos. Planos to rent. PIANOS AND MELODEONS. - HORACE WATERS,

THE SHAVING SYSTEM of asking one price and taking another is rejudiated at Usion Hall, the great central Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nasuarets, opposition the Hersid Office. Every garment bears its lowest proupon its face, and is point of style and workmuch the Wearing Apparel at Union Hall may oballenge the world.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONABLE CLOTHING AT Genn's Barare.—The new fashions in Boys' Costume, brought out on the let September in Paris, have all heen received at the Basar. The full styles in Children's Dress are exceedingly becoming. School Suits as well as Dress Suits furnished at the briefest notice. Prices moderate. Genin's Bazar. No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hetel.

MUSIC-"FANTASIE BRILLANT, raiged from the Opera of Somansbula, by Oscar Com-tant, 75 cents—a magnificent production. In which the e-viable regulation of this popular composer is more than as tained. "FATERON FOLDAM TO TROODER Einfold, cents—a beautiful point to the theme suggested by a fir-view of Paterson Falls. Music sent by mail, post-paid." HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 333 Broadway.

SHAWLS.—Just received from Auction and for sale at half their real value: rich Cashmere Long Shawis at \$30, worth \$60; rich Square de from \$6 to \$15, Broché, Long and Square do. of new designs; Scaria, Crape Shawis, Bay State and Scoth Long and Square Shawis, E. H. LEADHEATER, No. 347 Broadway, cot. Leonard at

'I must make this old suit wear a little longer can't afford to buy a coat these bad times," says old Jon't CROAKER, Esq. "I do not believe to that small-potatee say said Mr. PROGRESS EXTEXPRESS GOAIRAD," I live by my and abilities, and a pleasing exterior appearance at a small said Mr. PROGRESS EXTERPRISE GOARKAD; "I live by my with and abilities, and a pleasing exterior appearance at a small expense. I therefore can't afford to look shabby or meanly dressed. No, sir. No siree. I go in for comfort and association in the best society, and keep my credit good (which is the secret of my success) by paying ready money to No. 321 Broadway—FOX—GKORGE F FOX—My Tailor. Initiated friends find the investment to pay 100, 500 and even more than 1,000 per cent."

PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF CAPT. LUCE OF THE ARCTIC.—The New York Courier of tomorrow will contain a correct Fortrait and Memoir of Capt. James C. Luce of the Arctic together with all the latest intelligence respecting the loss of that ship.

The two great Remances of "Camille" and "North and South" are continued in the same paper.

Published at No. 15 Spruce st., and for sale by all the News Agests.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!! at 50 cents per pair —We will offer THIS MORNING, 600 doz of Ladies' best Kid Gloves, all colors at 4; 200 doz. Gentlemen's do. of the very best make at 6; per pair. E. H. Leaderates, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard et.

PIANO-FORTES, manufactured by J. P. WAKE & Co., No 58 Barolay at , equal in tone and touch to any in the world, fully warranted, and for sale at a large discount for each or approved paper.

Worth of rich English Medallion, Velvet, Tapostry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carperties at imprece-dented low prices N. B.—36,800 yds. beautiful lugrain Car-rerrise at 3, 4, and 5, per yard at Hirkam Anderson's, No. 99 Bowery.

EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK; BANK OF THE UNION. -Notes on the above Banks taken at par for Clothing, or si cents cash. Knickerbocker Bank, par or 90 cents cash, a Evans's Clothing Warehouse, Nes, 65 and 66 Fulton-st.

GOOD BOOTS!-GOOD BOOTS!-There is no place in New York where such excellent Boors can be pro-cured as at Warkins's, No. 114 Fallons. Warkins's Boors are celebrated for their beauty and durability.

COUNTRY AIR AND CITY COMPLEXIONS .- Of COUNTRY AIR AND UITY COMPLEXIONS.—Of course, one of the first objects of "New York's fair daughter," on returning from their country sojourn, will be to remove all trace of the liberties which the sun ye ans will take with the complexions. In this "labor of love" they will find nothing so efficaciess as a facon of PARION'S PAPRIAN LOTION, procurable at his establishment in the St. Nicholas. Although comparatively a new article, it seems to have thrown all the other commettee into the shade, sad we have the subority of Madame Thillion and many other indice for anying that it has no equal as means of clearing and beautifying the complexion. Also for sale by all the druggists and fancy stores in the city and country.

RUPTURE. - MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RAB-ICAL CURE TRUSS.—MARSH & Co. have just received the United States letters-patent for Marsh's Radical Cure Truss that took the premium at the late exhibition in the Crystal Falsec. It has received the universal approbation of the medical and surgical profession of this city, and will cure nine out of ten cases of reducable Hernia. All persons are cautioned against infringing upon this instrument. Open from 7 A. M. unit! 9 P. M. Marsh & Co., No. 2 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

CRISTADORO'S LIQUID HAIR DYE. - This is the

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BIT-

Male in New-York by A. B. & D. Sakus, No. 199 Ful-14 C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; Haviland, Harrata & Y. No. 50 Warred at, Boyo & Paul, No. 140 Chambers V. CLICKENAR & Co., No. 21 Barday at., Occopy, M. A. A. POPRINS No. 127 Malent-land; Mr. Haves, Broad and by druggists and dealers of medicate everywhere.

WORMS, WORMS, -Various theories have been WORMS, WORMS,—VATIOUS IDECTOR has and yet one tasted releasing to the origin of intestinal Worms, and yet one tention is still a vexed one smong medical authorities. Of one set, however, all efe informed, and in which all agree—the stal hature of the informed the enterior of parents to the Varmirogs of Dr. M. Lave the attention of parents to the Varmirogs of Dr. M. Lave the other parents and the public of the most extraordinary medicines ever introduced to the public, and has never failed of an encess when tried.

Furnisees will be careful to task for Dr. M. Laves gening the comparison, are worthless. Dr. M. Laves gening vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Fills, can now be had all respectable Drug Stores in the United Statesand Canada.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S celebrates Hark Dyr is by all acknowledged the best in the world. Said wholesale and retail, or applied in nine private rooms at W. A. Baruskloa's Hair Dye, Wig and Ornamental Hair Fetterry, No. 233 Broadway.

New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14.

Advertisements for THE TRIBUNE of Monday ought to be sent in before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk. Pri The steamship Atlantic sails from this Cents. port for Liverpool To-Day at 12 M.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents: Lospon-Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Cath

Paris-Ch. L. Pleischman, Office American.

The Temperance Alliance last night nominated the following ticket for Charter officers:

Moyor JAMES W. BARKER.
City Judge WILLIAM ALLES.
District attorney ... CHAUNCEY SHAFFER. There was a very slim attendance at the meeting, only 40 out of 110 voters being on hand. Mr. Barker is the Great Mogul of the Know-Nothings, and will be very likely to turn up at the polls as the real candidate of the Order. Mr. Oakey Hall's temperance don't stand fire in the Alliance. and Shaffer, the Know-Nothing mouthpiese and Tammany Soft nominee, gets a lift toward the

chair of public prosecutor.

OUR CITY ELECTION. Four full tickets for the City and County officers to be chosen next month are now before our citizens, beside independent or stump candidates for several offices. This is as it should be. Though the names of several corrupt and unworthy aspirants have been thrust forward through the wretched and villainous machinery of Primary Elections, yet there are good names in nomination for each place, and every voter who will exercise his right conscienctously may vote a full ticket of upright and capable men. There is generally more than one good candidate for a post, but never less than one. If, then, each voter will cut out the four tickets, paste them in his pocketbook, read them to those he meets likely to know one or more of them, solicit information as to their respective characters, take notes of the answers, and vote for the fittest men, he will perform a simple duty, but one so generally neglected that its bare performance rises above the general defection to the dignity of a positive merit.

We have all been verily guitty in respect to this duty. "Stick to the party!" "Regular nomi "nations!" "Support the ticket!" "scratching!" &c., &c., have been yelled into our ears, and we have been swayed by them until half our most responsible stations are filled with corrupt or incompetent functionaries. We must break off our sins by righteousness, and that forthwith. We must get rascals out of our public stations, or ii were vain to think of keeping such out of our houses. And every intelligent party man should bear in mind that he never renders his party a more effective service than when proving that it is too honest to elect knaves merely because they have (somehow) secured its

There are good names on each ticket, but we think the City Reform, on the score of absolute exemption from bad characters, is ahead. Yet let us not be understood as recommending this or any other ticket to be swallowed whole. You, Mr. Elector! have your own duty to discharge in the premises, and cannot devolve it on us, even were we willing to assume it. If you should vote for a villain, it would be no excuse that his name appeared on a ticket which we recommended. We hee you, therefore, to cut out the following neminations, put them in your pocket-book, and find out, by patient inquiry, which of the candidates are most worthy of your support. Communicate whatever facts you may ascertain to your friends and neighbors, and urge them likewise to vote for Worth rather than Party. Here are the rival tickets:

	District Attorney A OAKEY HALL Lawyor.
	Surrogate
	RegisterGEO IRELAND, Jr. Lawyer.
	Com. Streets & Lamps SYLVANUS GEDNEY, Builder.
	Ger. of Alms House DAN'L F. TIEMANN, Paint dealer.
	WHIG.
	MayorJNO. J. HERRICK, Flour merchant.
	LecorderJOBN H. WHITE, Lawyer,
	City Judge SIDNEY H. STUART, Lawyer.
	District Attorney A. OAKEY HALL, Lawyer.
	Surrogate
	Register JOHN J DOANE, Teacher
	Com. Streets & Lamps CHRIS. W. SHAEFYER
	Got. of Alms House JAMES R. WOOD, Physician.
	SOFT SHELL.
	Mayor
	active
	Recorder
	City Judge [To be numinated on Tuesday next.]
	Discrict Attorney CHAUNCET SHAFFER, Lawyer.
	Surregute [To be nominated on Tuesday next.]
	Reguter
	Com. Streets & Lampe MATT. GOODERSON, Liquor seller.
	Gor of Alms House DANIEL TIEMANN, Paint dealer.
	HARD SHELL
	MoyorAUGUSTUS SCHELL, Lawyer.
	Recorder JAMES M. SMITH, Lawyer.
	City Judge WM. H. LEONARD, Lawyer
	District Attorney JONAS R PHILLIPS Lawrer.
	Surregate JOHN R. BRADY Lawret.
	Ergister J. S. RROWNELL foot known)
	Com. Streets & Lamps G. GLAZIER Hardware dualer.
	Gov. of Aims Liouse C. G. GUNTHER For dealer
	TEMPERANCE ALLEANER
	Alorgor JAMES W RAPE CD Manhant
	AMERICAN CHARLERY OF ACCED 1
É	I would be to the trade never week !
	CATCOM MARKET MARKET MARKET MARKET

the President of the City Reform Committee and Mr. John J. Herrick, Whig candidate for Mayor:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1854.
Sin: The sole object of the Reform Committee has been and is to promote the appointment of honest, capable and independent citizens to our municipal offices, who will discharge the duties of their stations without the bias or influence of party considerations connected with State or National politics.

Allow us to ask if this Committee should nominate

you for Mayor, whether you will be governed in the endurance, as among the French, whose nadischarge of your duties in that office by these principler-enforce the execution of the laws, and in the nomination and appointment of officers select them solely looking to their bonest; and canasity, with at reference to their party affinities or principles.
Years, very train.
PETER COOPER.

Mr. Herrick's Reply.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1854. GENTLEMEN: Your note of this date, stating the obects of the Reform Committee, is before me, and in reply, I most frankly state that in our municipal affairs none but honest, capable and independent men should be appointed, whose discharge of duty should not be blased by party alliances or considerations. If elected Mayor, such principles shall govern me in my actions-to enforce the laws faithfully, fearlessly and rigidly will be my duty, and such shall be done. I am, Gentlemen, your obeident serva PETER COUPER Esq. Ch'n of the Rafonn Committee, an

THE ATTACK ON SEVASTOPOL.

At last it seems possible that the French and English may strike a serious blow at the power and prestige of Russia, and we in this country are accordingly looking with renewed interest to the movement against Sevastopol, the latest intelligence from which is detailed in another column. As a matter of course, the British and French journals make a great parade about this undertaking, and if we can believe them, nothing grander was ever beard of in military history; but those who look at the facts in the case-at the inexplicable delays and senseless apologies attending the setting out of the expedition, and all the circumstances preceding and attending itwill refuse to be imposed upon. The termination of the enterprise may be glorious, but its origin would rather seem to be disgraceful. Look at the past history of the allied armies

in Turkey. At first these very heroic, but also

exceedingly cautious warriors intended to land at

Enes, on this side of the Dardanelles, and to ap-

proach that peninsula only after everything should

have turned out to be quite safe. Before this during

feat, however, was accomplished, they stretched their courage to an unexpected extent, and risked a landing on the Thracian Chersonesus at Gallipoli. But this was merely done in order to have the defensive works across the peninsula completed in less time, thus securing to themselves that most essential of all requisites, a base of operations. All the while the Turks on the Danube were facing those formidable opponents whose presence in Walla his was the pretext for these learned maneuvers of the allies: and they were facing, them, too, with considerable success. But as more ships and more troops arrived, it was found out that the Dardanelles and peninsula cannot harbor them all. Thus another hole is made in the scientific arrangements agreed upon between Paris and London. A portion of the troops had actually to endure the dangers and risks of a landing at that very exposed spot, Constantinople! To remely this, the fortification of this town was at once taken in hand. Fortunately, a good deal of time was spent in all these operations, and thus the main object was secured-not to gain time, but to lose it. Then it was ascertained that a division might, with little risk, be sent to Varna, to garrison that important place, for surely the Turks who so gloriously defended it in 1828, had since then made such progress in propens discipline, that the defense of such a post could no longer be entrusted to them. The civision was sent accordingly, and one or two divisions more. When finely every pretext for keeping the troops in the Bosphorus was fairly worn out, the grand combined army was very leisurely concentrated at Varna. This was done at the same time when an Austrian army appeared like a menacing thunder cloud on the flank and rear of the Russians, and when thus, by political combinations, the base of the allied operations was at once transferred, for the moment, from Constantinople to Transylvania and Gallicia. Without this, there is every reason to believe there would never have been an allied army in Bulgaria. The proof of it is in their behavior during the siege of Silistria. Everybody knows that there was the turning point of the campaign, and that on such an emergency, when both parties have been straining their powers to the utmost, the smallest extra weight added on one side, will in nine cases out of ten, turn the sleep there were 20,000 Feelish and 30,000 French soldiers, "the flower of the two armies." smoking their pipes, and very quietly getting themselves in trim for the cholera at a very few days' march from the fortress. And, but for the havor made by disease among the Russians, and for the unaccountable bravery of a handful of Arnauts ensconsed in a ditch plowed by shells in every direction, Silistria would have fallen into the hands of the enemy. There is no instance in the history of war of an army within easy reach, thus cowardly leaving its allies to shift for themselves. No expedition to the Crimes, and no victory will ever clear away that stain from the honor of the French and English commanders. Where would the British have been at Waterloo if old Blucher, after his defeat at Ligny, two days before, had thus conscientiously acted in the

manner of Region and St. Arnued! The bandfull of Arnauts in the skirmishing ditch of Arab Tabiassi proved a match for the skill, intellect and military strength of Russia. No relieving army drove the Russians across the Danube; their own foolishness, the valor of the defenders, the marsh fever, the passive weight of the Austrians on the Dulester and of the allies on the Devns, (for who could think they would act as they did ?) made them finally abandon the siege, and give up both the campaign, the Principalities and the Dobrodja. After this great success, the allied generals of course thought of following it up-always according to the rules of that strategetic system which they had hitherto applied with so much effect. Consequently, Lord Cardigan led the British cavalry to the Danube, on a reconnoitering expedition, in which they saw no Russians, lost many horses, and earned nothing but sickness and ridicule; while Gen. L'Espinasse, mainly known by his betrayal of the National Assembly on December 2, 1851, led his division into the Dobrodja for no other purpose than having a couple of fine regiments half destroyed by cholera, and bringing the germ of that epidemic into the allied camp. The great invasion of cholers which ensued among the allies at Varna was thus the well carned result of their fine strategic combinations. The soldiers fell off by thousands before they had even seen an enemy: they died like flies in a camp where, unattacked and undisturbed, they were enabled to live in comparative luxury. Discouragement, distrust in their commanders, disorganization tional character is more apt to give way to such | his time. influences, especially while their commanders hold them in a state of inactivity. But there was visible in the riots that actually broke out among the French troops, the natural effect of the abnormal state in which they have existed since 1849. The French soldier has been taught by the Bourgeoisie he rescued from the terrors of the revelation, to look upon himself as the savior of his country and of society at large. He has been petted by Louis Bonsparte as the instrument that restored the Empire. He was treated all the walle is a way which taught him to command and made him forget to obey. Superior as he was instructed to consider himself to civilians, he very soon got a notion that he was at least equal to his commanders. Every effort was used to make him a pretorian, and all history shows that of the ditch. The proximity of this work to the preterians are but degenerate soldiers. They begin by commanding to the civilians, they next proceed to dictating to their generals, and they end by being thoroughly thrashed.

Now look at what occurred at Varas. Whea whole battalions dropped down on the burning sands, writhing in the agonies of choices, the old soldiers began to compare the adventurers who now are at their head, with the old commanders that led them successfully through those very African campaigns which the heroes of the medern Lower Empire affect so much to disdain. Africa was a houser country than Bulgaria, and the Sahara is a good deal less pleasant than even the Dobrodia; but no such mortalities ever marked the paths of African conquest as attended the repore of Devna, and the easy reconneitering marches around Kostendii. Cavaignac, Bedeau, Changarnier. Lamoriciere led them through greater dangers, with far less loss, at a time when Espinasse and Leroy St. Arnaud were still buried in the obscurity from which political infamles only could raise them. Accordingly the Zouaves, the men who had done most work and smelt most powder, the best representatives of the African army, rose in a body and shouted: "A bas les singes! Il nous faut Lamoriciere!" Down with the spes! give us Lamoricière! His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III, the head and soul of this actual official spery of a great past, must have felt when this came to his knowledge that the ery of the Zouaves was for him "the beginning of the end." At Varna, it had a magic effect. We may say it was the chief cause of the ex-

edition to the Crimea. After the experience of this summer's campaigning, or rather promenading, from Gallipoli o Scuteri, from Scutari to Varna, from Varna to Devra, Aladyn and back again, nobody will forth by the allied commanders, why the expedition, after being so long delayed was finally so hurriealy undertaken. One instance will sufficiently show what their arguments are worth. The delay was owing, it was said, to the French slege artillery not having arrived. Well, when the cholers riots occurred, and Leroy St. Arnaud saw that he must now play his best card and that without delay, he sent to Constantinople for Tarkish siege artillery and ammunition, and it was got ready and embarked in a very short time; and if the French siege train had not arrived in the mean time, they would have sailed without it. a month before, and thus all the delays that had

occurred are proved to have been needless. Thus we see that this grandiloquent expedition to the Crimen, with six hundred ships and sixty thousand soldiers, with three siege-trains and nobedy knows how many field pieces, instead of being the deliberate result of shillful movements, prepared scientifically long beforehand is nothing but a hurried coup de tête, undertaken to save Loroy Saint Arnaud from being massacred by his own seldiers; poor old soft Lord Raglan not being the man to resist, especially as any longer delay would bring his army down to the same state of discipline and despondency which has aircady seized the French troops. The irony of ecents, as a German writer has it, is still at work in contemporary as much as in past history, and poor Lord Raglan is its present victim. As to Lerov Saint Arnaud, nobody ever treated him as a commander. He is a member of the swell-mob of along with the commander. balance in its favor. Yet, during this decisive | too long standing-this notorious old companion | of female thieves and swindlers-this worthy acolyte of the man whom "Debt, not Destiny," burried on to the expedition of Boulogne. In spite of the censorship, his character and antecedents are known well enough in gossiping Paris. The twice cashiered Lieutenant-the Captain who rebbed the regimental cash-box when Paymaster in Africa, is known well enough, and whatever he may accomplish in the Crimea, his successful expedition to a London pawn-shop with his landlady's blankets, followed up by his well executed retreat to Paris, will still form his chief title to military glory. But poor Ragian, the Dake of Welling. ton's Adjutant-General, a man grown hoary among the theoretical labors and minute details of a staffcommand, no doubt actually believes in the motives he gives for his actions. And upon him falls the full weight of the curious fact that the whole of the campaign has been so scientifically planned, so skillfully executed, that ten thousand men, or about one in seven, died before they saw an enemy, and that the whole of these elaborate proceedings have served only to bring about a helter skelter expedition into the Crimes at the close of the season. There is nothing so pungent as this very "irony of events."

For all that the expedition may be successful. The allies almost deserve it, for nothing would held up to greater contempt the way in which they have previously carried on the campaign. So much fues, such an expenditure of caution, such a profusion of science, against an enemy who succumbs to an undertaking which has for its end, not his destruction, but the preservation of their own army; this would be the greatest condemnation the allies could pass upon themselves. But then, they are not yet in Sevastopol. They have landed at Eupatoria and at Staroye Kreplienic. Thence they have respectively fifty and twenty miles march to Sevastopol. Their heavy artillery is to be landed close to the latter place, to save the trouble of land-carriage; the anding then is far from completed. The force of the Russians is not exactly known, but there is no doubt it is large enough to allow them to be stronger than the allies on most points in the immediate vicinity of Sevastopol. The hilly ground and the bay cutting into the land some ten miles deep, will force the allies to expand on a very long line as soon as they attempt to invest the fortress. To break their line cannot, with a determined commander, be a matter of great difficulty. We ensued, not so much among the English, who do not of course know what the land-defenses of

keff. leads us to presume that he will not have lost

The first attack, we are led to believe from statements in the British journals, and from the line of operations chosen by the allies, will be the fort commanding the town from a hill on the porth side. This is called by the Russians Sievernaya Krepost, the Northern Fort. If this fort is snything like solidly constructed, it is capable of lengthy resistance. It is a large square redoubt, constructed upon Montalembert's polygonal, or capeniere, system, the flanking defense being fermed by a low essemated work lying at the boitom of the ditch in the middle of each side of the square, and sweeping the ditch both right and left. These works have the advantage of not being exposed to the direct fire of the enemy until he has come with his works to the very brink main fortress allows it to be made use of offensively as a support and base for strong sorties, and altogether its presence must force the allies to confine their main operations to the northern shore of the bay.

But the experience of Bomarsund has taught us that nothing certain can be said about Russian fortifications until they are actually put to the test. The chances of success for the Crimea expedition cannot therefore, now be ascertained with any probability. But this much is pretty certain, that if the operations should be of a protracted character, if the setting in of winter should cause a fresh irruption of sickness, if the troops should be wasted in burried and unprepared attacks, like those of the Russians against Silistria, the French army, and most likely the Turkish army, will relapse into that state of dissolution which the former underwent at Varna, and the latter has more than once exhibited in Asia. The English are sure to hold together longer; but there is a point at which even the best disciplined troops give way. This is the real danger for the allies, and if the Russian resistance brings this state of things about, it must make a reembarkation before a victorious enemy a very bazardous thing. The expedition may very likely prove successful; but on the other hand, it may turn out a second Wal-

THE LESSON.

The loss of the Arctic suggests some reflections which may meet with consideration at this time of serrow and humiliation. We feel what a transparent deceit is the supremacy of all material forces in the race of nations, when the prize is attended by the wholesale destruction of a community-for many a community numbers less than the sum of these just swallowed up by the huaspect us to treat seriously the pretexts put gry waves. But most of all are we reminded by such a tragedy of the inhuman contempt of life in this struggle for mastery of the seas: Some three hundred whirled into eternity without a moment's warning, while eagerly looking to the happy conclusion of their voyage in reliance on their ship, and the skill and foresight of its Commander. There is a certain calloueness which use or cus-

tem begets. The circus-rider living on horseback-riding without saddle, turning somersets on his horse and nesting among the heels of the fiery beast, is constantly in positions which would entitle an ordinary man to have his brains kicked But the Toranch siege artillery was ready many out. The hod-carrier, laden with bricks, rushing up a ladder and depositing his toad on a dizzy scaffolding, vibrating down in lollopping steps to the ground, feels secure in his practice. These examples could be indefinitely multiplied; but what we wish to add to such propositions is, that the best horseman sometimes gets his brains kicked out through his excessive courage, and the most expert hod-carrier rolls from a scaffolding to the ground, without the aid of the aforesaid ladder. But each of these acts on his own aycount and is responsible for his own neck, when he jeopards it by fool-hardiness. But there 's another class-Representative Men, sea-captains, for example, who hold the lives of hundreds each voyage in the hollow of their hands, and they are not like circus-riders or hod-carriers in the immunities which they enjoy for self-destruction, but like then are equally fool hardy. The drowning of such a functionary is a fearful social business. There is a regiment to be annihilated

These distinctions are sheer truisms, but the hole "go-ahead and never-mind system" of our day, and of us Americans in particular denies them, and lets the individual and the representative men named above, act their self-destructive parts with equal facility. "On ye furies for "life is short" is our lyric. It would seem, according to the highest practical wisdom of our century and county that life is one thing and the individual man another; or, in other words, that the man can find a second life and therefore allow others to cast it away. What becomes of the whole theory of progress-of progress dependent on letters and arts-on thought and labor-saving machinery-on much leisure and heavy cropswhen men approaching, or leaving, or resting in this metropolitan City of the United States have little more security than among the nomadic tribes of the desert ! Is this an exaggeration ! Look at our steamers-look at our railways-look at our streets. We have now no promise in trav eling a hundred miles, that a misturned switch or a concussion will not smash trains palpitating with humanity into shricking despair and mortal anguish. Our great street, Broadway, at this instant s so greasily filthy that variously from one hundred to five hundred horses fall down in the muck each day-the Nineteenth Century and the city of hotels and palaces not having the wisdom of a blind bat-namely, to lick itself clean and whole-

It is mentioned in an illustrated life of Napo con-not Abbott's-that being with a certain nameless woman, and wishing to gain favor in her eves, he ordered his troops to charge the enemy after the victory was gained, as the said woman had never seen a battle, and the "great" man wished her to see one. The biographer apologizes for the act of his hero on the ground that every man commits faults. Now the contempt which Napoleon felt for life, inducing him to sacrifice not for merely technical reasons but as pastime, a crowd of men, is not a bit worse than the shame and folly of this City in bullying fogs and waves for the pastime of seeing a steamer arrive in 9 d. 37 m. and 23 s. from Liverpoolmaking the hairsplittings of calculation a cause for discordant commercial crowing, and of an amount of self-illustration not allowed to individual persons but by a hitch in logic universally assumed by communities. Can we not have an end of all these things

May we not accept the old average of uncertainties, and vibrate between the crib and the coffin with suffered less and who have more power of the place are; but what we know of old Menchi- a less menacing swing of life's pendulum? Who

gains by all this baste and all this reckless negligence! Do shipowners! Do shipmasters! Do ship captains, crows, passengers! Do ship insurance companies ! And extending the parallel to the land service, who gains by the fierce iqtemperance of such haste there! No one. Neither pocket nor person-neither employer nor employed, neither speculator nor traveler. The way of the transgressor is hard. We cannot soften it. It is hard on water as well as on land, It is hard whether the law take cognizance of it, or whether custom sets aside law and leaves the transgressor full sway.

TEMPERANCE AND FINANCE.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE TEMPERANCE PARTY.—Edward C. Delevan and others, in their last proclamation in behalf of the New-York State Temperance Society, say that

We are endeavoring to operate more extensively than here-tofore, through the me diem of the press. In addition to trace, circulars appeals, and the use, at a theory cost in the aggreeoic, of some of our leading political and independent journals, was have recently issued a large double above. filled with feets, arguments, and other matter adapted to the existing echissin the temperance cause.

when the same of the matter same as to the extension the temperance cause."

"The use of independent journals." "at a heavy cost." We think it proper, in behalf of the independent press not included in Mr. Delevan's list, that those aforesaid independent journals which have been bought over at a "heavy cost" to advocate the cause of temperance, should be specified. Are there any of this class in New-York City! Can The Times, or The Thisune give us any information upon this subject! [Readd.

-Thank you for the inquiry, neighbor! Now give your readers our answer:

THE TRIBUNE never received one farthing from Mr. Delaran, the N. Y. State Temperance Society, nor any other person or Association, for anything published in its reading columns in aid of the Temperance cause. It has sometimes been paid for Temperance advertisements inserted in its advertising columns, and sometimes not; but no Temperance "tracts, circulars or appeals" were ever so paid for-nothing but calls of local meetings, advertisements of tracts, and the like; and we believe all our receipts from this class of advertising have not equaled our contributions of money to the support of the Temperance cause. Are you answered !

-One question suggests another: Some two or three years ago, when the danger of the passage of the Maine Law in this State was first realized by liquor-dealers, there were several meetings of those dealers held, and an association formed, a part of whose preceedings were reported in The Herald. Among these we recollect that the propriety of establishing a newspaper devoted to their interests was discussed, and funds subscribed for that purpose. Afterward, we heard that they wisely concluded not to start a paper of their own, but to make some already established journal their organ. And it was said that The Herald was chosen such organ. What sort of recollection has our neighbor on these points? And if The Herald was adopted as the ramsellers' organ, who probably got their money?

Once more: The Herald, after our last Legislative Election, took ground for the Maine Law, and averred that it had stood on that ground ever since Bennett's last return from Europe. A few weeks afterward it whiffled about, and went in strong for Free Liquor again. Does anybody about The Herald office happen to know (Mr. Bennett being again absent in Europe) what was the con-sid-e-ration of this last summerset ?

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Pollock's majority is aiready 33,500, with thirteen Counties unheard from. Bigler in the Counties already returned had 5,800 majority three years ago. Pollock's majority will not fall below 0,000, and is likely to go higher.

Henry S. Mott (Dem.) for Canal Commissioner, having (like Pollock) the support of the "Know-Nothings," is elected by 100,000 majority over George Darsie, (Whig.) who is so unlucky as to have been born in England. We believe that, however, is not yet an indictable offense. Jeremish S. Black (Dem.) is probably chosen

Judge of the Supreme Court, the "Know-Noth-'ings" voting for H. S. Baird, Native, rejecting D. M. Scryser, Whig.

Adams County, always before Whig, now gives Pollock but seren majority. Its voters are in good part American Catholics of several generations who would not vote for a candidate supported by the "Know-Nothings." So the vote of the Protestant Irish. English and Welsh of Philadelphia-mainly Whig hitherto-went this time any way to oppose Know-Nothingism, reducing Pollock's majority below 4,000, where Conrad in April had over 8,000, and Gen. Taylor over 10,000.

In the VIth (Chester and Delaware) District, John Hickman (Dem.) is chosen to Congress by the "Know-Nothings." This District is strongly Whig-usually 1,200 to 1,500 majority.

There can be no rational doubt of an Anti-Nebraska majority in the Legislature. A U. S. Senator (in place of the Hon. James Cooper) is to be chosen. We feel confident that there has been a majority

of votes cast for Liquor Prohibition. Philadel phia is officially declare ! For a Prohibitory Liquor Law....25,330 Against a Prohibitory Liquor Law. 20,570

Mejority for Prohibition 4,760 Allegheny County gives 6,000 majority for Prohibition; Lancaster (by guess) 2,000 against it. Berks. Adams and Westmoreland are said to have given large majorities against it. All the Northern and North-Western Counties bave doubtless given strong majorities for Prohibition.

Thomas B. Florence, 13. "Asia Packer,
Job R. Tyson. 14. "Galusha A. Grow.
William Millward.
Jacob Broome. 15. Rev. Jso. J. Pearce.
Nath'l L. Jones. 17. David F. Robinson.
John Hickman. 18. John R. Edie.

5. Nath I L. Jones.
6. JOHN HICKMAN.
7. Samuel Bradehaw.
19. John S. J. Gloncy Jones.
20. John O. Kuukei.
21. John C. Kuukei.
22. Sam
23. John C. Kuukei.
24. Dav
25. John Dick. 19. John R. Ede. 19. John Covode. 20. Jonathan Kuight. 21. David Ritchie. 22. Sam'l A. Purviance. 23. John Alison. 24. DAVID BARCLAY.

- Present Members.
- Nebraska men (in Italies) 3; Anti-Nebraska Democrats (SMALL CAPS) 5; Broome, Native. The residue (16) Anti-Nebraska Whigs.

OLDS.

The metropolitan district of Ohio renders her verdict on Mr. Nebraska Chairman Olds after this

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Friday, Oct. 13, 1854. Galloway's majority in the XIIth District (official) IS THREE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTS-Yours.

Gen. Amos P. GRANGER, who has been nominated for Congress in Onondaga County, will take high rank in the House as a working Member of eminent practical talent and undoubted integrity. His voice and vote will be given to the cause of Justice and Freedom, with equal heartiness and efficiency. It is cheering to know that the next Congress will contain more men of this stamp than any that has preceded it for some years.